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THE  
GEOGRAPHY  
OF THE  
CHINESE EMPIRE

BY  
P. N. TSÜ.



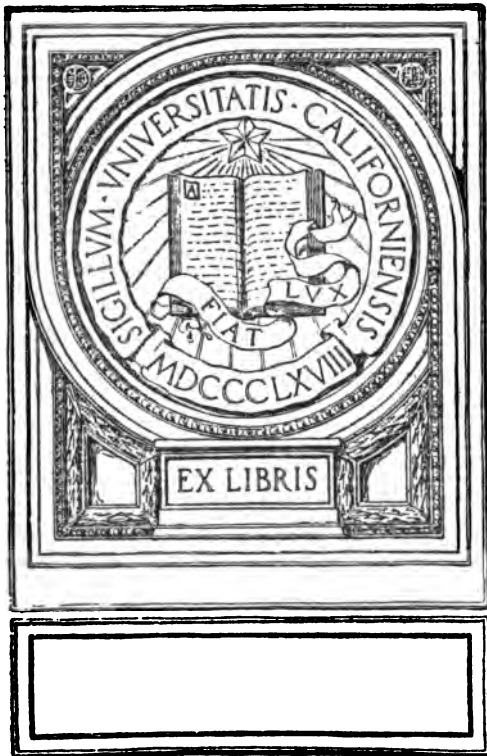
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THE  
**GEOGRAPHY**  
OF THE  
**CHINESE EMPIRE**

BY  
P. N. TSÜ.



SHANGHAI—HONGKONG—YOKOHAMA—SINGAPORE  
KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

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TO VNU  
ABSORBIAO

*Carpenter*  
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## PREFACE.

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IN teaching Geography in the west it is considered to be of prime importance to give the student a thorough knowledge of the country in which he lives. Accordingly all books prepared in the United States give much more space to that country than to others, and in England the geography of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Colonies is more exhaustively treated than that of the rest of the world.

In teaching Geography in China the teacher is placed at a great disadvantage, for none of the books published in the home lands are exactly suitable for his purpose, since none of them give anything like an adequate description of the Chinese Empire and its dependencies.

In the Chinese language there are some excellent books on the geography of China, but as far as we know up to this time nothing very complete in this line has been attempted in English.

At my suggestion one of the native teachers in the English Department of St. John's College has made an effort to supply this deficiency. He has prepared a course of lessons containing a brief description of the different portions of the Empire, a short historical sketch, and useful lists of questions on the map. It is hoped that the book may prove useful to the numerous schools in China



where Geography is taught in the English language, and also may be of service to others wishing to gain in a handy form information in regard to this part of the world. Should the book prove successful, it is hoped in time to publish a larger and fuller edition.

In the spelling of names of places Bretschneider's Map of China has been followed, and in the spelling of the names of the Emperors Wade's system has been adopted.

At last the dense cloud of ignorance which has enveloped the minds of westerners, as well as the minds of the Chinese themselves, in regard to China, is slowly beginning to roll away. If this book shall help to impart information where there was ignorance before, the author of the book and he who writes the preface will feel that it has been a useful undertaking.

F. L. H. P.

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# THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

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## Lesson I.

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UNIV. OF  
CALIFORNIA

### INTRODUCTION.

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1.—China or the Chinese Empire, the country in which we live, is, without doubt, the oldest nation now existing on the face of the earth; her contemporaries, such as Egypt, Assyria and Judæa, having long ago lost their national existence. China alone, notwithstanding many vicissitudes, has remained until the present. It is, indeed, the one thing of which she can be most proud.

2.—The name "China" is a foreign term. There is no such name for our country in the Chinese language. It is supposed to have been derived from Chin, one of the ancient dynasties, which, although short, was, while it lasted [255–202 B.C.] most brilliant. The existence of China was well known to the nations of the West, and they, supposing that its name was Chin, called it China.

3.—During the Han Dynasty [202 B.C.–220 A.D.] China was known as "Seres," which name is derived from the Chinese word "Sz," meaning *silk*, and during the Middle Ages it was known as "Cathay," from the Kitai who ruled



the North of China in the tenth century. By this name our country is still called in Russia at the present day.

4.—The names by which the Chinese denote their country are very numerous; they are: the Middle Kingdom, the Great Pure Empire, the Middle Flowery Land, the Celestial Empire, the Glorious Hia, the Land of the East, etc.

5.—The Chinese Empire is the largest and the most populous country in Asia and it includes about one-third of the continent. It is bounded on the north by Siberia, south by India and Farther India, east by the Pacific Ocean, and west by Turkestan, Afghanistan and Kashmir.

6.—This Empire is composed of five grand divisions, namely, China Proper, Manchuria, Mongolia, Ili and Tibet.

7.—China Proper, which is situated in the south-eastern part of the Chinese Empire, is the most important of all the divisions.

8.—It contains eighteen provinces which are usually divided into five sections called the Northern Provinces, the Eastern Provinces, the Middle Provinces, the Southern Provinces, and the Western Provinces.

9.—The eighteen provinces of China are also grouped into viceroalties which are governed by viceroys or governors-general.

10.—There are eight viceroalties: *Chili*, *Liang-Kiang* (Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Anhui), *Hukuang* (Hupei, Hunan), *Minche* (Fukien and Chekiang) *Liang Kuang* (Kuangtung, Kuangsi) *Yunkui*, (Yün-nan, Kuichow) *Szechuan*, *Shenkan* (Shensi, Kansu). Shansi, Shantung, and Honan are only governed by their governors or futais.

11.—Every province of China is divided into prefectures, subprefectures and tings; the latter are subdivided into districts.

12.—The chief city of a province is the capital or the provincial city. It is the residence of the State Governor, the Treasurer, and the Judge.

13.—The chief city in a prefecture is the prefectural city which often bears the same name as the prefecture, *e.g.* Sungkiang is the prefectural city of the Prefecture of Sungkiang. This is the city in which the prefect resides.

14.—Almost every district has a district city which often bears the same name as the district; as, Shanghai is the district city of the Shanghai district.

15.—The district in which the prefectural city is situated often has no other walled district city, since its prefectural city serves the double purpose of being the seat of government of the prefecture and the district.

16.—All Chinese cities are surrounded by a thick wall and a moat. The gates of the city are fortified and securely closed at night.

17.—In regard to size, provincial cities are larger than prefectural cities, and these in turn are larger than district cities.

18.—A subprefecture or chow is a portion of a province, that contains fewer districts than a prefecture. The former contains not more than five or six districts, while the latter may contain ten or even more.

19.—A ting is a division of a province, smaller than a subprefecture.

20.—Small districts are also called tings, but in order to distinguish these from the ting proper they are generally termed subordinate tings.

21.—A subordinate prefecture is another name for a district, and it is therefore ranked among the districts.

22.—The Government of China is an absolute monarchy. The Emperor is worshipped as a god whose presence is, in

every large city, represented by a wooden tablet, before which officers of both the civil and military rank prostrate themselves with great ceremony, on certain days of each month.

23.—This tablet is known as the "Tablet of His Longevity," and the temple containing it is the "Temple of His Longevity." It is one of the chief edifices in every large city in China.

24.—The Chinese Emperor is usually named the "Son of Heaven," the "Holy Lord" and "Wansuy" or "His Longevity."

25.—The dragon, a fabulous animal, is the emblem of the Chinese Empire.

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## Lesson II.

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### THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

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#### *General Questions on the Map.*

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In what part of Asia is the Chinese Empire?

By what is it bounded on the North? South? East? West?

What parallel of latitude is the northern boundary of the Chinese Empire?  $53^{\circ} 5' N.$  The southern boundary?  $18^{\circ} N.$

What meridian touches the western boundary?  $72^{\circ} E.$  The eastern coast?  $135^{\circ} E.$

How many square miles does the Chinese Empire contain?  
**5,300,000.**

What mountains and river between the Chinese Empire and Siberia?

Into what channel does the Amoor River flow?

What large desert in the northern part of the Chinese Empire?

What part of the Empire is the most mountainous?

What small kingdom, a peninsula, is in the eastern part of the Chinese Empire?

What long chain of mountains runs through the western part of Manchuria and the eastern part of Mongolia?

What high mountains between the Chinese Empire and Hindoostan?

What mountains between Eastern Turkestan and Turkestan?

*Ans.* Tien Shan Mountains.

What well-known mountains in the western part of the Empire? *Ans.* Kun-lun Mountains.

What mountains north of the Kun-lun mountains?

What mountains between Szechuan and Tibet? *Ans.* Yungling Mountains.

What Empire composed of islands east of the Chinese Empire?

What sea between Japan and the Chinese Empire?

In what zone does the Chinese Empire lie?

In what zone is the southern part?

Mention the five divisions of the Chinese Empire?

Which is the most important?

### Lesson III.

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#### CHINA PROPER.

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- In what part of the Empire is China?  
How is China bounded on the North? South? East? West?  
What ocean east of China?  
What sea and gulf south?  
What gulf north-east?  
Into what sea does it open?  
What small gulf opens into the Gulf of Pechili?  
Where is the Yellow Sea?  
What artificial boundary has China on the north?  
What meridian touches the eastern coast of China?  $122^{\circ}$  E.  
What touches the western boundary?  $97^{\circ} 30'$  E.  
What is the eastern cape of China?  
Which is the longest river in China?  
Among what mountains does it rise? *Ans.* Kun-lun Mountains.  
Into what ocean does it empty?  
How long is it? *Ans.* 3,300 miles.  
What are the principal tributaries of the Yangtze River?  
What large river in the northern part of China?  
Into what gulf does it flow?  
Where is the source of this river? *Ans.* Kun-lun Mountains.  
How many miles long is it? *Ans.* 2,700 miles. Mention its chief branches?  
What large island south-east of China?  
What island south of China?  
What group of islands east of China?  
What channel between China and Formosa?  
What peninsula in the north-eastern part of China?

What is the eastern cape of this peninsula ?  
 What strait between Shantung Peninsula and Regent's sword ?  
 Which is the largest lake in China ?  
 What large river is the outlet of this lake ?  
 What small peninsula in the southern part of China ?  
 What strait separates Laichow from Hainan ?  
 What large river in the southern part of China ?  
 Into what sea does it flow ?

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## Lesson IV.

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### CHINA PROPER—(*continued*).

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Into how many provinces is China divided ?  
 Which is the largest ?  
 Which is the smallest ?  
 Which is furthest North ? South ? East ? West ?  
 Which province is the most mountainous ?  
 Mention the provinces bordering on the Pacific Ocean. On  
 the China Sea.  
 Into how many sections are the eighteen provinces divided ?  
 What are they ?  
 Mention the provinces each section contains.  
 What provinces does the Yangtze run through ? The Yellow  
 River ?  
 What Chinese dependency west of Kansu ? *Ans.* Sinkiang.  
 What Manchurian province north-east of China ?  
*Ans.* Shengking.  
 What is the capital of China ?  
 Where and on what river is it ?

What city was the former capital of China? *Ans.* Nanking.  
Sailing east from its source on the Yangtze what large cities do you pass?

Which is the largest city in China? *Ans.* Peking.

In what province do you live?

Which is the largest city in your province?

What is the population of China? *Ans.* 440,000,000.

What is the ruler of China called?

What form of government exists in China?

What port in China was first opened to foreign trade?  
*Ans.* Canton.

What other ports were thrown open in 1842? *Ans.* Amoy,  
Fuchou, Ningpo, Shanghai.

What is the chief port in China? *Ans.* Shanghai.

What canal connects Tientsin and Hangchow?

How long is it? *Ans.* 650 miles.

Mention the important cities on the Grand Canal.

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## Lesson V.

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### *General Review.*

Bound China.

Mention the provinces on the Pacific Ocean.

Mention the chief cities and towns on the Yangtze.

Name the principal cities on the Huangho or Yellow River.

Mention the five large lakes in China.

What are the highest mountains in China? *Ans.* Nanling  
and Peiling mountains.

Into what ocean do most of the rivers in China flow?

What three large rivers rise in the south-eastern part of the  
Chinese Empire and flow into the Bay of Bengal?

What part of China is the warmest?

What part is the coldest?

Which is the chief navigable river in China?

In what direction from Kiangsu is Szechuen? From Kiangsu is Kiangsi? From Chili is Kansu? From Yunnan is Honan? From Shensi is Kuangtung? From Chekiang is Kuichou?

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## Lesson VI.

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### HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION OF CHINA.

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1.—*History*.—The History of China is, perhaps, the longest and the oldest in the world. It goes far back of all known chronology, but the greater part of the early records is said to be mythical.

2.—It is generally divided, by most native historians, into three divisions, namely, ancient, mediæval and modern.

3.—Ancient History begins from the commencement of the Hsia Dynasty to the conclusion of the Han Dynasty [2207 B.C.-265 A.D.]. Mediæval History begins from the Tsin Dynasty to the close of the Mongolian Dynasty [264-1367 A.D.]. Modern History begins from the Great Ming Dynasty to the present time.

4.—*Legendary periods*.—The supposed founder of the Chinese monarchy was Fu-hsi [about 2852 B.C.], and his capital was Kaifeng, now the provincial city of Honan. The early inhabitants of China are said to have lived in this Province.

5.—*Chinese Dynasties*.—Succeeding Fu-hsi, there have been more than twenty-four dynasties of emperors who have ruled over the Middle Kingdom.



6.—One of his successors, Shin-nung, introduced agriculture and commerce, and discovered the medicinal properties of various kinds of herbs. He is now worshipped by modern physicians as the father of medicine.

7.—Huang Ti, another of Fu-hsi's successors, was the originator of the Chinese calendar and the cycle of sixty years.

8.—*The Golden Age*.—Succeeding Huang Ti, there came three princes, Yao, Shun and Yü who ruled together, forming a triumvirate. This period [2357–2197 B.C.] is generally considered as one of the most brilliant in the history of China, and it is said that the people then slept at night with their doors wide open, for all people were so virtuous that thievery was unknown.

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## Lesson VII.

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### ANCIENT HISTORY.

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1.—This beneficent government did not last long. Te Ch'ï (帝啓), Yü's son [2197 B.C.], seized the throne and became the founder of the first Chinese Dynasty, which was called the Hsia Dynasty (夏朝). The last emperor of this dynasty was Chieh (桀), a very wicked man. He was deposed by one of his nobles, Ch'êng T'ang (成湯), Prince of Shang (商), thus giving rise to the second dynasty known as—

2.—*The Shang Dynasty* (商朝).—Ch'êng T'ang, founder of the dynasty was an able ruler and a religious man. A terrible drought, known as the "seven years' drought," occurred throughout the country during his reign. It is recorded that in praying for rain, he, cutting off his hair,

offered his body to heaven as a sacrifice, beseeching heaven to spare his country. The prayer of the good emperor was answered and rain fell in torrents to wet the thirsty land. With the exception of Ch'êng T'ang the other twenty-eight emperors of this dynasty did almost nothing worth remembering. Chou Hsin (受辛), the last emperor, like Chieh (桀), was cruel and tyrannical. A greater part of his life was spent in drinking and rioting with women. His people, who hated him very much, revolted under the leadership of Wu Wang (武王), who thus founded the third dynasty called the Chou (周朝).

3.—*The Chou Dynasty (周朝)*, [867-255 B.C.]—This dynasty, containing thirty-seven emperors, was the longest and the most glorious of the Chinese dynasties, and was rendered specially illustrious by the birth of the three great philosophers, Laoutse, Confucius and Mencius. Nan Wang (赧王), was the last king of the Chou Dynasty, and, being weak, was dethroned by the Prince of Ch'in (秦), named Chao Hsiang Wang (莊襄王), who founded—

4.—*The Chin Dynasty (秦朝)*, [255-202 B.C.]—The most powerful ruler of this dynasty was Chin-Shih-Wang (秦始皇). He was the first ruler of China who called himself emperor. He was a mighty conqueror and brought many different states under his rule. He also built the Great Wall in Northern China to protect himself and his people from being attacked by the Northerners. For fear his people would become too learned and revolt against him, he cruelly killed many of the scholars of his day, and burned all the important books. He also strictly forbade the use of iron implements.

5.—The tyrannical Chin died. His successors proved unable to bear the burdens of government. One of the generals named Liu-pang (劉邦), drove out the emperor

and took possession of the Dragon Throne. He was called Kao-Tsu (高祖), and he named his dynasty Han (漢), after the State in which he was born.

6.—*The Han Dynasty* (漢朝), [202 B.C.–265 A.D.].—The Hans were the real parents of the Chinese. Kao-Tsu (漢高祖), the first emperor of the Han Dynasty, was a very wise ruler by whom were built many of the roads, bridges etc., still remaining in China. His capital was Si-nganfoo in Shensi. This dynasty lasted 450 years, closing with the Emperor Hsienti (獻帝).

7.—*Birth of Christ*.—The Lord Jesus Christ was born in the first year of the reign of P'ing Ti (平帝), the eleventh emperor of the Han Dynasty.

8.—*The Three Kingdoms* (三國).—After the close of the Han Dynasty there came a long period of disunion, when China was divided into three principalities. The first was Cho (蜀) (now Szechuen), ruled by Liu-pa (劉備), a member of the late ruling family, who called his dynasty the Later Han (後漢); the second was Wu (吳) (now the Southern Provinces), ruled by Sun Kuien (孫權); and the third was Wei (魏) (now Northern Provinces), ruled by Tsao-tsow (曹操). This is known as the period of the "Three Kingdoms," and the "History of the Three Kingdoms" (三國志), is now considered as the most famous of Chinese novels.

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## Lesson VIII.

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### MEDIÆVAL HISTORY.

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1.—*The Tsin Dynasty* (晉朝), [265–420 A.D.].—This was the next dynasty, when the principalities became again united under the Emperor Wu Ti (武帝).

2.—*The Five Short Dynasties*.—Following Tsin there came five short dynasties, the Sung (宋), the Ch'i (齊), the Liang (梁), the Ch'ên (陳) and the Sui (隋).

3.—*The T'ang Dynasty* (唐朝), [618–907 A.D.].—Li-yuen (李淵) the Prince of T'ang, putting an end to the Sui Dynasty, proclaimed himself emperor, under the style of T'ang Kao Tsu (唐高祖).

4.—*Conquest of Corea*.—During the reign of Kau Tsung (高宗), the third emperor of the T'ang Dynasty, Corea was conquered and the Empire was greatly extended.

5.—*Empress Wu* (武則天) the wife of Kau Tsung was a very wicked but able woman. She banished her son Chung Tsung (中宗) and became the sole ruler of the Empire for fourteen years.

6.—*The Five Small Dynasties*.—Following the fall of T'ang there came five small dynasties: the Later Liang, the Later T'ang, the Later Tsin, the Later Han and the Later Chou.

7.—*The Sung Dynasty* (宋朝).—The founder of this dynasty was Cho Kwang Yun (趙匡胤) born in Chili. Under him the petty states united with Nankin as the capital.

8.—*The Kin Dynasty* (金朝).—In the year 1115 A.D. the Kins (Manchus) began to rule in Northern China with Kaifong as the capital, concurrently with the Sungs in the south. For many years the two kingdoms fought in rivalry, and at last both were absorbed by the Mongols.

9.—*The Mongolian or Yüan Dynasty* (元朝), 1260–1367 A.D.).—Gengis Khan, Chief of the Mongols, and his descendants conquered the Sungs and the Kins, and established the Yüan Dynasty. The capital of the Yüans was Peking. The Yüans were afterwards conquered by Chu Yüan Chang (朱元璋) with an immense army of Chinese soldiers.

## Lesson IX.

### MODERN HISTORY.

1.—*The Ming Dynasty* (明朝), [1368-1644 A.D.].—ChuYüan Chang afterwards founded the Great Ming Dynasty. He was an able and upright man as well as a wise ruler, and ruled over this Empire for thirty years. His capital was Nankin, where many of the Ming monuments and edifices still remain. When Chu became emperor he received the title of Ming T'ai Tsu or Father of Ming.

2.—The Decline of Ming began with the death of Ch'ang Chêng (神宗), when his successors became weak and unable to govern this great nation. Being conquered by the Manchus, the emperor committed suicide.

3.—Since the conquest of China by the Manchus the Chinese have shaven their heads and worn a queue, as a token of subjection to the Manchurian Throne.

4.—*The Manchurian Dynasty*, known as the Great Ch'ing Dynasty (Great Purity), is the present dynasty. It is perhaps useful to place before our eyes the following table of the reigns of the Tai Ch'ing :—

	<i>Emperors.</i>	<i>Year of Accession.</i>	<i>Year of Death.</i>	<i>Length of Reign.</i>
順治	Shun-chih	1644	1661	17
康熙	Kang-hsi	1661	1722	61
雍正	Yung-chêng	1722	1735	13
乾隆	Ch'ien-lung	1735	1799	61
嘉慶	Chia-ch'ing	1796	1821	25
道光	Tao-kuang	1821	1850	29
咸豐	Hsien-fêng	1850	1861	11
同治	T'ung-chih	1861	1875	14
光緒	Kuang-hsü	1875	still reigning.	

5.—Shun-chih, the first emperor of the Manchurian Dynasty was a wise ruler. When he first took the reins of government rebellion was everywhere in his kingdom, but with his great wisdom he overcame all difficulties. One of the chief events of his reign was the visit of the Grand Lama of Lhasa. Shun-chih died, at an age of little more than thirty years, of small-pox and of grief at the death of his favourite wife and son.

6.—Kang-hsi, the second son of Shun-chih, succeeded to the throne and was one of the ablest rulers of the Ch'ing Dynasty. He was a great scholar as well as one of the most skilful riders of his day. His literary works filled a hundred volumes, of which the most celebrated is the Imperial Dictionary (康熙字典), the "Webster" of the Chinese student. Kang-hsi was a great friend of the Jesuits, the only missionaries of that time in China. He employed them as geographers, doctors and astronomers, and permitted them to build a church in the capital. During his long reign of sixty years, China was the most powerful among the nations of the East, her borders were enlarged, her neighbours controlled, and tribute was exacted from Corea, Loochoo, Annam, Siam and Burma.

7.—Yung-chêng, the successor, was the fourth son of the late emperor. During the early years of his reign the country was visited by famine and earthquake; the latter caused a great destruction to life and property in the province of Chili. Yung-chêng died when he had reigned only thirteen years, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Ch'ien-lung.

8.—Ch'ien-lung, like his grandfather, reigned for sixty years. The chief event of his reign was the commencement of European intercourse. In 1793 Lord Macartney was received with much ceremony at the Imperial Court, and it is said

that the British Ambassador knelt on one knee to the emperor as to his own sovereign.

9.—Chia-ch'ing, the next emperor, was not a wise ruler, and was disliked by most of his ministers. Secret societies were then numerous in the kingdom, which often caused much trouble.

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## Lesson X.

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### MODERN HISTORY—(*continued*).

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1.—Tao-kuang was forty years of age when he succeeded his father. The chief event of his reign was the first foreign war, known as the Opium War, which broke out in 1840 between China and England. The result was the opening of Shanghai, Ningpo, Amoy and Foochow to foreign trade, while Hongkong was ceded to Great Britain.

2.—Hsien-fêng's reign was the darkest in the history of the Ch'ing Dynasty. A civil war, known as "The Taiping Rebellion," broke out in 1852 and lasted for several years. The chief of the rebels was Hung Siu-tsiuen (洪秀泉), a native of Canton, who called himself the Prince of Peace. His main object was to overthrow the Manchurian Throne and establish his so-called Kingdom of Heaven.

3.—Another war took place between China and Great Britain and France in 1857, and was closed with the Treaty of Tientsin in 1858.

4.—When Hsien-fêng died his son was a child of less than six years of age and was proclaimed Emperor under the style of T'ung-chih, the government being carried on by a

Regency, composed of two empresses, the principal widow of the late emperor (東宮), and the mother of the new emperor (西宮).

5.—T'ung-chih reigned for fourteen years and died leaving no heir to succeed him. The Manchurian line of succession was for the first time broken, and the discussion of electing the next emperor filled the court with a great deal of anxiety. After a long discussion, Tsai-t'ien (載湉), the second son of Prince Chên (醇親王), who was the seventh son of Tao-kuang, was chosen by the Empresses Dowager, and was proclaimed emperor under the style of Kuang-hsü on the 13th of January 1875.

6.—His Majesty Kuang-hsü, the present emperor, was born August 15th 1871, and as he was only a child of four years when proclaimed Emperor, the same Regency of the two empresses dowager was reappointed. His Majesty was married on the 26th day of February 1889, and since then he has taken the reins of government into his own hands.

7.—*China-Japan War*.—In 1895 China had a war with Japan on account of rivalry in Corea. In this war China was greatly humbled and, besides, suffered a terrible loss in warships and men, and Formosa was ceded to Japan. Among the causes of China's failure were the mismanagement and corruption of her military officers and the lack of proper preparation for war.

## Lesson XI.

### THE RELIGIONS OF CHINA.

1.—*Religion of China*.—The religion of China is threefold, consisting of Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism.



Confucianism is a foreign term and denotes what we call the State religion. These three religions, strange to say, do not interfere with one another and a man may, at the same time, be a follower of them all.

2.—*The State Religion*.—The emperor is the head of the national religion. The chief objects of worship are Heaven, Earth, Sun, Moon, and other heavenly bodies, emperors and kings of ancient China, Confucius and the spirits of all virtuous personages. The emperor, acting as the high priest, offers prayer and sacrifice in the Temple of Heaven at Peking, with a variety of ceremonies, at the two solstices of the year. This religion has been long noted for its simplicity and purity, and is well known to the nations of East, though it has become much corrupted from what is taught in the Book of Rites since the intermingling of the other two religions.

3.—*Buddhism*.—The founder of Buddhism was Buddha or Sakyamuni (釋迦牟尼), who is said to have lived B.C. 623. He was the son of Suddhodana, King of Kapilavastu, in India, and was the most virtuous man of his age. He spent forty-nine years of his life in preaching to his people his blessed doctrine. In this he was successful, and many people came to be his disciples. Buddhism was introduced into China in the year A.D. 65 in the reign of Ming Ti, of the Han Dynasty. The principal aim of Buddhism is to teach men to imitate Buddha and obtain future happiness, and to worship besides him many other idols. Buddhist Temples and priests are more numerous than those of the Taoists and some of the priests, being supported by the many worshippers, are exceedingly rich. They shave the entire head as a token of purity and are forbidden to marry.

4.—*Taoism*.—The originator of Taoism was Laoutse, who, according to legends, was born B.C. 604 in the district

of Lu-yi (鹿邑縣), in the Province of Honan. It is said that when born he was eighty-one years of age, with white hair and eyebrows. His name Laoutse means an old boy or a venerable philosopher. The chief book containing the teachings of Taoism is Tao-teh-king (道德經), is supposed to have been written by Laoutse himself. It has been translated into English by several western authors.

## Lesson XII.

### THE SAGES OF CHINA.

1.—*Chinese Philosophers.*—The most remarkable philosophers were Confucius and Mencius.

2.—*Confucius.*—He was born in the year B.C. 551 in Lu (魯國), one of the feudal states, now Shantung. His father (叔梁紇), was a brave soldier and died when the sage was in his third year. He was married at nineteen and his only son, Li (鯉), was born the year after. At the age of twenty-two he began his work of teaching and in the same year he visited the court of the Chows where, it is said, he met Laoutse and had a long interview with him. When he was fifty-one he became the chief magistrate in a certain city, which office he held for three years. His remaining years were spent in literary pursuits. His chief work was "Spring and Autumn," the history of Lu. The philosopher died in the spring of B.C. 478 at the age of seventy-three, and was buried by his disciples in the suburbs of K'ü-fou (曲阜縣), in Shantung.

3.—*Mencius* was born in the year B.C. 371. His father, Kieh (激公宜), and his mother, Chang (仇), were a most

virtuous couple of the House of Mangsun (孟孫), one of the three noble houses of Lu. Mencius was a great admirer of Confucius and his works.

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## Lesson XIII.

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### RELIGION IN CHINA:

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1.—*The Early Christian Mission to China.*—The first seeds of the Gospel were sown in China by the Nestorians, who came to this country as missionaries probably in A.D. 505. The only record that still remains in China is the Nestorian Tablet (景教碑), a coarse marble tablet containing an inscription of their doctrine and labor in China. This tablet was discovered at Si-an-fu in the Province of Shensi in the year 1625.

2.—*The Roman Catholic Mission.*—This Mission was introduced into the Empire as early as the 13th century, in the Mongolian Dynasty. Most of the Jesuit priests were French, Portuguese or Spanish, and, in order to be familiar with the populace, they usually dressed in native costume. Roman Catholic churches have been built in almost every city and large town throughout China and the converts are numerous.

3.—*Protestant Missions in China.*—The first Protestant missionary to China was Rev. Robert Morrison, of Morpeth, England, a member of the London Missionary Society. He resided at Canton, preaching and translating the Bible. Following in the footsteps of Mr. Morrison, many missionaries have come from both Europe and America to carry on the

work he began. Until the recent Anti-Christian riots in 1892 many of the Chinese people could hardly distinguish the Protestants from the Roman Catholics.

4.—*Mohammedanism*.—It is not certain when Mohammedanism was introduced into China, probably its missionaries came to Canton and Hangchow as early as the T'ang Dynasty. They built several mosques in China. The translation of the Koran is prohibited. A large part of the followers of Mohammedanism in China are found among the Nanking people.

5.—*Ancestral worship* is universal throughout the empire and this is one of the chief obstacles to the spread of Christianity. The souls of deceased relatives are worshipped thrice a year, on the Tomb Festival Day (上元), the seventh full moon (中元), and the tenth new moon (下元). These are the three principal spirit festivals in China.

6.—*Wind and Water* (風水).—This superstitious belief has proved a strong hindrance to China's progress, preventing the opening of mines and the construction of railroads and other engineering works. Without the advice of the "Wind and Water doctors" (風水先生), most ignorant Chinese will not dare to remove even a stepstone.

## Lesson XIV.

### MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

1.—*Education and Literature*.—China has been always noted among Eastern nations for the education of her people. Colleges and schools, both governmental and private, are found

in every city. The studies, in common schools, consist of the Three Character Primer, Thousand Character Classic, The Hundred Surnames, odes for children, books on filial duty, and the Four Books. Those of the colleges are the Book of Odes, Book of Records, Book of Changes, Book of Rites, Spring and Autumn Annals, mathematics, essay writing and verse-making.

2.—*Literary Examinations.*—Examinations for the first degree “Suitsai” and the second degree “Kujin” are held triennially, the former in the prefectural cities and the latter in provincial cities. The chief subjects required are essay writing and versifying, besides mathematics and astronomy. Higher degrees are conferred at Peking namely “Tsinsz,” “Hanlin” and “Shang-yuen.” These degrees are earnestly sought by many scholars because it is from the possessors of these that government officers are selected.

3.—*Classification of the Chinese people.*—The Chinese are generally divided into four distinct classes, namely, the scholars, the peasants, the laborers and the merchants. Theatrical performers, barbers, Yamên runners, and others of the lower classes are despised, and denied the privilege of attending the Imperial Examinations.

4.—*Good Qualities of the Chinese.*—The Chinese are great lovers of peace, and unless forced will never engage in war with other nations. They have been long noted for their politeness, industry, economy, and respectful bearing to their parents, elders and teachers.

5.—*Foot-binding.*—This is an evil custom prevailing chiefly among the high-class ladies of China by which their feet are prevented from growing by means of being compressed by tight cloth bandages. Husbands, ignorant of the pain and misery derivable from bound feet, still consider that the fashion adds to the beauty of their wives. Anti-foot-binding clubs

have been recently organized in Shanghai and some other places, and it is hoped that some day this foolish custom will be abolished.

6.—*Opium smoking.*—This bad habit has greatly weakened our nation both physically and pecuniarily. Opium was known in China more than two centuries ago, but the method of smoking it was invented afterwards. The Chinese call opium by several names such as, “apien,” great smoke, black earth, and foreign medicine. Opium is now produced in nearly all the northern provinces. It is extremely sad to see thousands of China’s people ruined every year, morally and physically, by the use of this dangerous drug.

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## Lesson XV.

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### GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF CHINA.

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1.—*The surface of China.*—The whole surface of China may be divided into three parts: the north-eastern part is plain, the south-eastern part hilly, and the western part mountainous.

2.—*The Coast of China.*—From the Island of Hainan to the mouth of the Yangtze-kiang, the coast is bordered by innumerable small islands and rocky inlets, and thence northward to Liaotung the shores are low, except in Shan-tung, and the coast is rendered dangerous by shoals. The coast-line of China is about 4,000 miles long.

3.—China is noted for the fertility of its soil, large rivers and numerous canals. The largest rivers are the Yangtze and Yellow Rivers.

4.—*The Yangtze River*.—This river is properly called the Ta-kiang—the Great River, or the Chang-kiang—the Long River. Its sources are two rivers—the Kin-sha River (金沙江), and the Yalung River (鴉龍江), both rising among the Kun-lun mountains. From the junction of these two rivers, the river is known as the Ta-kiang as far as Wuchang, beyond which it is called the Chang-kiang until reaching Nanking, and from Nanking out to sea it is called the Yangtse-kiang. This great river measures 3,300 miles in length and is noted for the number of its tributaries and the many cities and towns built on both of its banks.

5.—*The Huang-ho or Yellow River*.—The sources of the Huang-ho are about 100 miles north of that of the Yangtze, in the district of Singsuhai (星宿海). In this region there are two lakes, Charingnor (扎陵), and Oringnor (鄂陵), and these are the fountains of the river. The course of the Yellow River is extremely crooked; after leaving the lakes it first runs south-east until it nearly meets the frontiers of Szechuan, where it turns north-west and east, entering the province of Kansu. From Lanchou it runs northward along the Great Wall till deflected eastward by the Inshan mountains nearly enclosing the territory Ordos (鄂爾多斯), within this great bend. Having arrived at the north-western boundary of Shansi, it runs again south between Shansi and Shensi. The Yellow River receives its largest tributary, the Wei (渭河), at the south-western corner of Shansi, from whence it turns east, and running through the northern part of Honan and Shantung it empties itself into the Gulf of Peichili. The sudden rise and fall of the Huang-ho and the great bars formed at its mouth render navigation impossible. Great dikes have been, at great cost and labour, erected along the banks to the east of Kaifong to prevent inundations but these often give way, with very sad results to

the neighbouring countries. The Yellow River is 2,700 miles long, while in a direct line from its mouth it measures only 1,290 miles.

6.—*The Grand Canal*.—One of the longest canals in the world is the Grand or Imperial Canal of China which connects Peking and Hangchow. It is about 650 miles in length and crosses both the Yangtze and the Huangho about 100 miles from their mouths. The part between the two great rivers was dug in the Han Dynasty and that from Peking to the Yellow River was opened by the Mongols in A.D. 1289. The object of having this canal is to enable boats to carry rice from different parts of the Empire to the Capital in times of war with foreign nations.

7.—*Lakes in China*.—There are five well-known lakes frequently mentioned in Chinese literature, namely, Tungting (洞庭), Tsing Chao (青草), Poyang (鄱陽), Taihu (太湖), and Tanyang (丹陽). The Tungting is situated in the north-eastern part of Hunan and, being 200 miles in circumference, is the largest lake in the Empire, though its former size has been greatly diminished by the silt brought in by its chief sources the Yuan (沅), and the Siang (湘). The Tsing Chao, which means Green Grass Lake, is a part of the Tungting. The Poyang Lake lies in the northern part of Kiangsi Province and is 90 miles long and 20 miles in breadth. This lake is noted for its beautiful scenery and good fishery. The Taihu or the Great Lake is a very large lake, situated between Kiangsu and Chekiang. The Tanyang Lake is in the Lushui District (溧水縣) in the Kiangning prefecture.

8.—*The Great Wall of China*.—The Great Wall may be counted among the wonders of the world and certainly of the Chinese Empire. This massive work was built by the Emperor Chin (秦始皇) from 214-204 B.C. in order to protect his dominion from the incursion of the northern



barbarians. It begins at Shanhaikwan (山海關), and ends at Kiayükuan (嘉峪關). This wall is 1,500 miles long, 30 feet high, 25 feet broad at the base and 15 feet at the top, and is strengthened by square towers at regular intervals.

9.—*The Desert of Gobi*.—The Desert of Gobi lies in the northern part of the Chinese Empire, stretching from Turkestan to Manchuria. It is 1,800 miles long and 350 miles broad and has an area of over 1,000,000 square miles. This desert is usually divided into two portions, the western one in Eastern Turkestan being known as the Desert of Tarim. In some parts of Gobi fertile lands are still met with, where crops of millet, oats and barley are raised by the Mongols, the only inhabitants of this barren region.

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# **THE NORTHERN PROVINCES.**

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**GENERAL QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.**

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**DESCRIPTION OF THE PROVINCES.**



## Lesson XXV.

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### GENERAL QUESTIONS ON MAP.

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How many Eastern Provinces are there ?

What are they ?

Which are the largest ? *Ans.* Kiangsu and Anhui.

Which is the smallest ? *Ans.* Chekiang.

Which is furthest north ?

What two are furthest south ?

What ocean east of the Eastern Provinces ?

What four provinces west of the Eastern Provinces ?

What province north ? What south ?

Which three of the Eastern Provinces border on the Pacific Ocean ?

Which are inland ?

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## Lesson XXVI.

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### KIANGSU.

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Where is Kiangsu ?

What ocean east of Kiangsu ?

What province north ? South ?

What two provinces west ?

What large river divides Kiangsu into two parts ?

What small island at the mouth of the Yangtze River.

What large river formerly ran through the northern part of Kiangsu ? *Ans.* The Yellow River.

What large lake in the southern part of Kiangsu?

What large lake between Anhui and Kiangsu? *Ans.*  
Hungtse Lake (洪澤湖).

What other lakes are there in Kiangsu? *Ans.* Paoying Lake (寶應湖), Kaoyeu Lake (高郵湖), Weishan Lake (微山湖), Tangyang Lake (碩項湖), Loh Mar Lake (落馬湖), Tian Shan Lake (濊山湖).

What bay south-east of Kiangsu? *Ans.* Hangchou Bay.

What is the south-eastern cape of Kiangsu called? *Ans.*  
Yangtze Cape.

What long canal runs through the western part of Kiangsu?  
Into how many prefectures and subprefectures is Kiangsu divided? *Ans.* Eight prefectures and three subprefectures.

In what prefecture do you live?

How many districts are there altogether in Kiangsu? *Ans.*  
62 districts.

In what district do you live?

What districts does the prefecture in which you live contain?

What are the capital cities of Kiangsu? *Ans.* Nanking and Suchou.

On what waters are they situated?

What five prefectural cities south of the Yangtze River?

What three north?

What three important cities in Kiangsu on the Yangtze River?  
*Ans.* Nanking, Chinkiang, Kiangyin.

What city is the chief commercial city in Kiangsu?

On what river is it?

What subordinate Ting city on the Island of Chung Ming?

What town on the mouth of the Wusung River?

What large cities in Kiangsu on the Grand Canal?

## Lesson XXVII.

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### ANHUI.

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What province west of Kiangsu ?

How is it bounded on the north ? South ?

What two provinces west of Anhui ?

Which is the largest river in this province ?

What large river in the northern part of Anhui ? *Ans.*

Huai Ho (淮河).

Into what lake does it flow ?

What are the principal tributaries of the Huai Ho ? *Ans.*

Sha Ho (沙河), Ju Ho (汝河), Ko Ho (渦河),

Fei Ho (淝河).

What lake lies in the central part of Anhui ? *Ans.* Ch'ao

Lake (巢湖).

Into how many prefectures and subprefectures is Anhui

divided ? *Ans.* Eight prefectures and five subprefectures.

What prefectural city near the Huai Ho ?

What prefectural city near the Sha Ho ?

What prefectural city in the south-eastern part of Anhui on  
the Singan River (新安江) ?

Into what large river does the Singan flow ? *Ans.* Tsientang  
River.

What important trading port in Anhui on the Yangtze River ?

*Ans.* Wuhu (蕪湖).

What is the capital of Anhui ?

On what river is it ?

## Lesson XXVIII.

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### KIANGSI.

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What two provinces north of Kiangsi?

What two south?

What two provinces east?

What two west?

What large lake in the northern part of Kiangsi?

What large river is the outlet of this lake?

Which is its chief inlet? *Ans.* Kan River (贛江)

What river east of the Kan flows into the Poyang Lake?

*Ans.* Fu River (撫江).

What two rivers from the east flow into the Poyang Lake?

*Ans.* Chang River (昌江) and Kin River (錦江).

Into how many prefectures and subprefectures is Kiangsi divided? *Ans.* Thirteen prefectures and one subprefecture.

What is the capital of Kiangsi?

On what river is it?

What important city in the northern part of Kiangsi on the Yangtze River?

What prefectural city on the western bank of the Poyang Lake?

What prefectural city on the Chang River (昌江)?

On what rivers are Kuangsin, Fuchou, Kienchang and Jaochou?

What two prefectural cities in the south-western part of Kiangsi?

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**Lesson XXIX.****CHEKIANG.**

What province south of Kiangsu?

What province south of Chekiang?

What two provinces west?

What water east of Chekiang?

What large bay north-east?

What large river flows into the Hangchow Bay? *Ans.*

Tsientang River (錢塘江).

Where does it rise?

What two rivers unite together and flow into the Tsientang?

*Ans.* Kuche (衢溪) or Kuchou River and Tung Yang River (東陽江).

What bays on the coast of Chekiang? *Ans.* Wenchou Bay and Taichou Bay.

What river flows into the Taichou Bay? *Ans.* Chiao River (椒江).

What river flows into the Wenchou Bay? *Ans.* Ou River (甌江).

What group of islands north-east of Chekiang? *Ans.* The Chusan Archipelago.

Which are the chief islands of the group? Chusan (舟山) and P'u t'a (普陀).

How many prefectures does Chekiang contain? *Ans.* Eleven prefectures.

What is the capital of Chekiang?

On what water is it situated?

What prefectural city is the most important seaport in Chekiang?



On what is it? *Ans.* Yung Kiang (甬江) or Ningpo River.

What important district city at the mouth of the Ningpo River? *Ans.* Chenhai (鎮海).

What large town is a trading port on the north bank of the Hangchow Bay? *Ans.* Chapu (乍浦).

What prefectural city in the northern part of Chekiang on the Grand Canal?

What silk producing town west of Kia Hing? *Ans.* Huchou (湖州).

What prefectural cities on the coast of Chekiang?

On what rivers are Ch'uchou, Kūchou, Yenchou and Kinhua?

Where is Shao Hing?

What seaport in the southern part of Chekiang? *Ans.* Wenchou (溫州).

## Lesson XXX.

### FUKIEN.

Which of the Eastern Provinces is furthest south?

What province north of Fukien?

What two west?

What channel east of Fukien?

What large island was formerly a part of Fukien? To whom does it now belong? *Ans.* The Japanese.

What two large rivers flow into the Formosan Channel? *Ans.* Min River (閩江) and Kiu Lung River (九龍山).

What small islands south-east of Fukien? *Ans.* Amoy (廈門), Guemoy (金門) and Tung Shan (銅山).

How many prefectures does Fukien contain? *Ans.* Nine prefectures.

What is the capital of Fukien ?

On what river is it situated ?

What five prefectural cities are situated on the coast of Fukien ?

On what river is Changchou ?

What large city in the centre of province on the Min River ?

## THE EASTERN PROVINCES.

### KIANGSU PROVINCE.

#### *Prefectures.*

Kiangning fu	江 寧 府
Suchou fu	蘇 州 府
Sungkiang fu	江 松 府
Changchou fu	常 州 府
Chinkiang fu	鎮 江 府
Huaian fu	淮 安 府
Süchou fu	徐 州 府
Yangchou fu	揚 州 府

#### *Prefectural cities.*

Nanking
Suchou
Sungkiang
Changchou
Chinkiang
Huaian
Süchou
Yangchou

#### *Subprefectures.*

Taitsang chou	太 倉 州
Hai chou	海 州
Tung chou	通 州

#### *Subprefectural cities.*

Taitsang
Haichou
Tungchou

#### *Ting.*

Haimen ting	海 門 廳
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#### *Ting city.*

Haimen
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## ANHUI PROVINCE.

*Prefectures.*

Anking fu  
Huichou fu  
Ningkuo fu  
Chichou fu  
Taiping fu  
Lüchou fu  
Fengyang fu  
Yingchou fu

安慶府  
徽州府  
寧國府  
池州府  
太平府  
廬州府  
鳳陽府  
穎州府

*Prefectural cities.*

Anking  
Huichou  
Ningkuo  
Chichou  
Taiping  
Lüchou  
Fengyang  
Yingchou

*Subprefectures.*

Kuangte chou  
Ch'u chou  
Ho chou  
Liuan chou  
Su chou

廣德州  
潞州  
和州  
六安州  
泗州

*Subprefectural cities.*

Kuangte  
Ch'uchou  
Hochou  
Liuan  
Suchou

## KIANGSI PROVINCE.

*Prefectures.*

Nanchang fu  
Jaochou fu  
Kuangsín fu  
Nankang fu  
Kiukiang fu  
Kienchang fu  
Fuchou fu  
Linkiang fu  
Shuichou fu  
Yüanchou fu  
Kian fu  
Kanchou fu  
Nanan fu

南昌府  
饒州府  
廣信府  
南康府  
九江府  
建昌府  
撫州府  
臨江府  
瑞州府  
袁州府  
吉安府  
贛州府  
南安府

*Prefectural cities.*

Nanchang  
Jaochou  
Kuangsín  
Nankang  
Kiukiang  
Kienchang  
Fuchou  
Linkiang  
Shuichou  
Yüanchou  
Kian  
Kanchou  
Nanan

KIANGSI PROVINCE—(continued).

<u>Subprefecture.</u>		<u>Subprefectural city.</u>
Ningtu chou	寧都州	Ningtu

CHEKIANG PROVINCE.

<u>Prefectures.</u>		<u>Prefectural cities.</u>
Hangchou fu	杭州府	Hangchou
Kiahing fu	嘉興府	Kiahing
Huchou fu	湖州府	Huchou
Ningpo fu	寧波府	Ningpo
Shaohing fu	紹興府	Shaohing
Taichou fu	台州府	Taichou
Kinhua fu	金華府	Kinhua
Küchou fu	衢州府	Küchou
Yenchou fu	嚴州府	Yenchou
Wenchou fu	溫州府	Wenchou
Ch'uchou fu	處州府	Ch'uchou

FUKIEN PROVINCE.

<u>Prefectures.</u>		<u>Prefectural cities.</u>
Fuchou fu	福州府	Fuchou
Tsüanchou fu	泉州府	Tsüanchou
Kienning fu	建甯府	Kienning
Yenping fu	延平府	Yenping
Tingchou fu	汀州府	Tingchou
Hinghua fu	興化府	Hinghua
Shaowu fu	邵武府	Shaowu
Changchou fu	漳州府	Changchou
Funing fu	福甯府	Funing
<u>Subprefectures.</u>		<u>Subprefectural cities.</u>
Yungchun chou	永春州	Yungchun
Lungyen chou	龍巖州	Lungyen

## DESCRIPTION OF THE EASTERN PROVINCES.

## Lesson XXXI.

## KIANGSU.

1.—Kiangsu, which is noted for its vast plain, large rivers, numerous canals, beautiful lakes and mild climate, constitutes, doubtless, the best territory of the Celestial Empire.

2.—The name of this province, “Kiangsu” (江蘇), is derived from the two first letters of its two capital cities namely Kiangning (江甯), known as Nanking on foreign maps, and Suchou (蘇州), now generally spelled Soochow.

3.—*Soil*.—The great part of the soil of Kiangsu consists of a black loam, washed down by the Yangtze River from the hills of the west. It is wonderfully fertile and is well adapted for the cultivation of rice.

4.—*Production*.—The staple products of this province are grain, cotton, green tea, bamboo and silk. Minerals are scarce.

5.—*Cultivation of Bamboo*.—Bamboo is a very useful tree, extensively produced in Kiangsu. Vast thickets of bamboo are in constant sight throughout the province. Many articles such as baskets, chairs, tables, boat-poles, handles of all sorts of tools, fans, etc., are made from this plant. The bamboo shoot is eaten as a delicacy.

6.—*Ruins*.—Kiangsu was one of the scenes of the dreadful ravages of the Taiping Rebellion, and the ruins of houses and temples found in many cities, and the desolation of numerous villages, show the damage done by the “Long-Haired” men.

7.—The *people* of Kiangsu are, physically, much inferior to those of other provinces, but they have been long noted for their literary attainments.

8.—*Nanking*.—(Kiangning) the capital of the province, is situated on the southern bank of the Yangtze River, 194 miles from Shanghai.

9.—This city is the residence of the Governor-General of Liangkiang; besides, it contains the Literary Hall in which the Imperial Examination of the three provinces Kiangsu, Anhui and Kiangsi is held once in three years.

10.—Nanking was more than once the national capital of the Chinese Empire. It is noted for its ancient monuments of which the most celebrated are the ruins of the Porcelain Tower and for the tombs of the Ming Dynasty.

11.—*The Porcelain Tower* called in Chinese “Paongantah” (保安塔), was erected in A.D. 1430 by Yungloh (永樂), the third emperor of the Ming Dynasty. It was built of different colored bricks of fine porcelain (from which its name is derived) and was more than two hundred and fifty feet in height and ninety feet in diameter at its base. This beautiful structure contained nine stories, each having a double projecting roof covered with green glazed tiles, which gave the whole building a very brilliant appearance, especially when the sun shone upon it.

12.—Nanking was captured by the Taiping Rebels in 1853, and the Porcelain Tower was then destroyed.

13.—The principal manufactures of Nankin are satin, crêpe, nankeen, cotton, paper, ink, and artificial flowers made of pith paper.

14.—*Suchou* is the other capital city of Kiangsu, for it is the residence of the Provincial governor, the Judge and the Treasurer.

15.—It is, doubtless, one of the finest cities in China, and for the magnificence of its buildings and tombs, the

picturesque scenery of its waters and gardens, the politeness and intelligence of its inhabitants and the beauty of its women, it possesses a reputation surpassed by no cities in this Empire.

15.—“Above there is paradise, below are Su and Hang” (上有天堂下有蘇杭), is a well known proverb often used by the natives to describe the beautiful city of Suchou.

16.—The city of Suchou is situated on islands lying in the Tahu or the Great Lake. Many canals run from this lake, connecting the city, the Grand Canal and other important parts of Kiangsu.

17.—The walls of the city are about ten miles in circumference and are penetrated by six wide gates. Outside the city are four suburbs of considerable size and in one of them fine roads have been recently constructed, and has been set apart as the foreign settlement.

18.—Suchou was captured by the Taipings in 1860 and was retaken after five years.

19.—The chief manufactures of Suchou are silk, linen, cotton cloths, ironware, ivory, wood, horn, glass, lacquered ware, paper and embroidery.

20.—*Chinkiang* is an important city situated at the junction of the Grand Canal with the Yangtze River. It was taken by Great Britain in 1842.

21.—*Kinshan* (golden hill) is a island in the Yangtze River near the mouth of the Canal. It is a beautiful spot covered with Buddhist temples, and a pagoda is also erected on it. Buddhist priests are the only occupants of the sacred island; they both cultivate the soil and perform their religious services.

22.—*Shanghai* which means “Upper Sea” (上海) is the most important commercial city in the East, situated on the north shore of the Wusung River about 14 miles from its mouth in lat.  $31^{\circ} 11' N.$  and long.  $121^{\circ} 30' E.$

23.—It was formally opened to foreign trade on the 17th day of November 1843 by the Treaty of Nankin.

24.—Shanghai is mentioned as existing as early as 249 B.C., and it became a district city in the 14th century.

25.—The *Foreign Settlement of Shanghai* is much larger than the native city, and is composed of three parts, viz., the British, the French and the American settlements. The latter is also called Hongkew.

26.—Shanghai is the chief centre of most of the Missionary Societies that are working in China. Several good colleges, schools, hospitals, churches and chapels have been established by the different missions. English is well taught, and in some colleges science and medicine are now also studied in the English language.

27.—*Wusung* is a fortified town at the mouth of the Wusung River. There is a bar, known as the Wusung Bar, at the mouth of this river ; it is a great obstacle to navigation.

28.—*Chung Ming* is an island at the mouth of the Yangtze River, containing an area of nine hundred miles. It has been recently formed, and is still gradually enlarging on account of the constant deposits from the Yangtze River. It is a flat, well-cultivated land, and largely produces a variety of *sorghum* (*Holcus*) or a kind of sugar cane. The government of Chung Ming is a subordinate ting.

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## Lesson XXXII.

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### ANHUI.

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1.—*Anhui*.—Like Kiangsu, Anhui derives its name from the two first characters of its two chief cities Anking and Huichou.



2.—Its principal productions, manufactures and the character of the people are similar to those of Kiangsu, but its cities are less celebrated and the surface in some parts of the province is very hilly.

3.—*Anking* is the provincial city of Anhui. It stands on the northern bank of the Yangtze River.

4.—*Huichou* is celebrated, for its excellent ink, lacquered ware and green tea.

5.—*Wuhu*, a district city situated on the Yangtze River, was opened to foreign trade in 1877. It is noted for its large timber trade.

6.—This city was the scene of terrible anti-Christian riots in June, 1891.

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## Lesson XXXIII.

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### KIANGSI.

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1.—*Kiangsi* (*i.e.* west of river) is, as most of the Eastern Provinces are, a rich province both in natural and agricultural productions.

2.—The southern and eastern boundaries are a long chain of mountains, commonly called the Nanling Range, in which gneiss and quartz are found in large quantities.

3.—The southern portions of Kiangsi are more elevated than the northern.

4.—*The Eighteen Rapids*.—Near Kian (吉安) where there are many dangerous rocks, the Kan River contains rapids. This place is generally known as the Eighteen Rapids.

5.—The *climate* of Kiangsi is healthful. The soil is productive, and large quantities of rice, wheat, silk, cotton, indigo, tea and sugar are produced and exported.

6.—The mountains produce camphor, varnish, oak, fir, pine and other timber.

7.—*Porcelain manufacture*.—Kiangsi has been long famous for its fine porcelain ware which is exported to all parts of the world. The most celebrated porcelain manufactories are found in Kingte Chen (景德鎮) a town in the district of Fouliang in the (浮梁縣) Jaochou Prefecture (饒州府). There are more than five hundred kilns burning day and night and it is said that the whole town of Kingte Chen appears like a lake of fire at night.

8.—*The Vale of the White Deer* (白鹿洞). This is the most noted cave found in the Lu Hill (廬山) in the prefecture of Nankang (南康府). This cave was the birth-place of Chuhi (朱熹) the great commentator of the Confucian Books. He lived and taught in the 12th century.

9.—*Nanchang* is the capital of Kiangsi. Its situation on the Kan River, very near the Poyang Lake, makes it a place of considerable trade. This city is built in the form of an egg.

10.—*Kiukiang*, the only Treaty Port of Kiangsi situated on the Yangtze River, is near the outlet of the Poyang Lake. It was, before the Taiping Rebellion, a busy and populous city, but when occupied by the rebels, in 1853, it was almost entirely destroyed. The foreign Settlement lies to the west of the city. Kiukiang is the port from which the ware made at the famous porcelain factories at Kingte Chen, is shipped.

## Lesson XXXIV.

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### CHEKIANG.

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1.—*Chekiang* derives its name from the Che River (crooked) which is another name of the Tsientang River.

2.—Though the smallest of the Eighteen Provinces, Chekiang is a very important division ; its much indented coast possesses excellent harbors.

3.—*The Tsientang River*, the largest in Chekiang, is noted for its great bore, known as the Hangchou Bore. During the months of June and July, a tidal wave of great height and force is formed at the mouth of the river and, owing to the obstruction of rocks, the water rushes up more than 30 feet high and then comes down with a roar not unlike that of thunder.

4.—The climate, the chief manufactures and productions of Chekiang are similar to those of the other Eastern Provinces, but in the manufacture of silk Chekiang excels every other province in China.

5.—*Hangchou*, the capital of Chekiang, is the greatest silk manufacturing city in the Empire. Hangchou silk is well known and much valued. Hangchou was frequently visited by the Emperors of the Ming Dynasty.

6.—*The West Lake*.—West of Hangchou there lies a large lake, namely, the West Lake, which is noted for its picturesque scenery. Its banks are crowded with many beautiful Buddhist Temples and a high tower called the Tower of Thunder Peak. This lake is visited by many travellers.

7.—*Ningpo* is a Treaty Port opened to foreign commerce in 1842. The Portuguese established themselves there in 1522 but they were afterwards driven away by the Imperial forces.

8.—*P'ud'ò* and a few other islands of the Chusan Archipelago are independent of civil jurisdiction, being ruled by the abbot of the head monastery. The P'ud'ò and the Kinshan monasteries are the richest and best patronized of all Buddhist establishments in China; both of them have been greatly favored by emperors at different periods.

9.—*Wenchou* is another Treaty Port in Chekiang opened in 1877. Native opium is grown in the vicinity. Wenchou is noted for its bitter oranges.

10.—*Huchou*, near the Taihu, is the largest silk producing city in China. A great number of people are engaged in rearing the silkworms.

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## Lesson XXXV.

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### FUKIEN.

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1.—*Fukien* (i.e., Happy Establishment), the most southern of the Eastern Provinces is a mountainous province.

2.—*Sea-coast*.—The line of sea-coast of Fukien is bold, bordered with a great number of small islands.

3.—*Production*.—The principal products are tea, various kinds of grain, oranges, lichees, ginger, lemon, mulberry, gold, silver, lead, tin, iron, salt, deer's-horns, bees-wax, sugar, bird's-nest medicine, paper, cloth and timber.

4.—*Fuchou*, the capital of Fukien, stands on the northern side of the Min River, about 34 miles from the sea and nine miles from the Pagoda Island, where foreign vessels anchor.

5.—*Fuchou* was opened to foreign commerce in 1842, and is now an important tea market in China.

6.—*Hot springs* are found near the east gate of *Fuchou*. They are used by the natives for the cure of skin diseases, and are said to be very efficacious.

7.—*People*.—The *Fuchou* people are very skilful in the manufacture of miniature monuments, pagodas, dishes, etc., from what is called “soap-stone,” and in the construction of artificial flowers and curious figures of birds and animals.

8.—*Amoy* was opened to general trade in 1842. It is situated upon the island of Haimen, or Amoy, at the mouth of the Kiulung River.

9.—*Amoy* had intercourse with the Western nations at a very early period. The Portuguese were there in 1544, but in consequence of their cruelty towards the natives they were expelled, and 13 of their vessels burned.

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# **THE SOUTHERN PROVINCES.**

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**QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.**

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**DESCRIPTION OF THE PROVINCES.**

1

## Lesson XXXVI.

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### THE SOUTHERN PROVINCES.

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#### GENERAL QUESTIONS ON MAP.

- What is this section called ?  
In what part of China does it lie ?  
How many provinces does it contain ?  
What are their names ?  
Which is furthest south ?  
Which is furthest north ?  
Which is the largest ? The smallest ?  
What large sea south of the Southern Provinces ?  
Which of the Southern Provinces touches the China Sea ?  
By what is the Southern Provinces bounded on the north ?  
East ? West ?  
What two countries south-west of the Southern Provinces ?  
What small peninsula south-west of Kuangtung ?  
What island south of Leichou (雷州土股) ?  
What small gulf opens into the China Sea ?
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## Lesson XXXVII.

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### KUANGTUNG.

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- Which is the most important of the Southern Provinces ?  
What water south of Kuangtung ?  
What three provinces north ?  
What province west ?



Which is the principal river in Kuangtung? *Ans.* The Pearl (珠江) or Canton River.

What are the chief branches of the Canton River? *Ans.* East River (東江) North River (北江) and West River (西江).

Into what sea does the Canton River flow?

What important island at the mouth of the Canton River? *Ans.* Hongkong (香港).

Into how many prefectures is Kuangtung divided? *Ans.* Nine.

What is the capital of this province?

In what part of the province is it situated?

Mention the important cities on the North River. *Ans.* Shaochou, Fukang and Nanhung.

What large city on the East River? *Ans.* Huichou.

What large city in the eastern part of Kuangtung on the Hon River (韓江)? *Ans.* Chaochou (潮州).

What seaport in the western part of Kuangtung? *Ans.* Pakhoi (北海).

What Portuguese settlement south of Canton? *Ans.* Macao (澳門).

What seaport in the south-eastern part of Chaochou? *Ans.* Swatow (汕頭).

What seaport near Hongkong? *Ans.* Kowloon (九龍).

What is the port of the island Hainan? *Ans.* Hoihou (海口).

Where is Lappa? *Ans.* Near Macao.

## Lesson XXXVIII.

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### KUANGSI.

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What province west of Kuangtung?

What two provinces north?

What province west?

What country and province south?

What is the chief river in this province? *Ans.* The West River and its branches.

What are the principal branches of the West River? *Ans.* Yü River (潯江) Hungshui (紅水江) and Lung River (龍江).

What is the capital of Kuangsi?

On what river is it situated? *Ans.* Kui River.

How many prefectures does Kuangsi contain? *Ans.* Eleven.

What large city at the junction of the Kui River with the West River? *Ans.* Wuchou (梧州).

What trading town in the south-western part of Kuangsi? *Ans.* Lungchou (龍州).

What two large cities on the Lung River?

What four large cities on the Yü River?

## Lesson XXXIX.

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### YUNNAN.

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Where is Yunnan?

What large province north of Yunnan?

By what is Yunnan bounded on the south?

What two provinces east?

What country west?

What large river runs through the western part of Yunnan?

*Ans.* Lants'ang River (瀾滄).

Into what large river does it flow? *Ans.* Cambodia.

What large river in the northern part? *Ans.* Kinsha River

(金沙).

What two rivers in the southern part? *Ans.* Lihien River

(李仙江) and Hoti River (河底江).

Into what gulf do these two rivers flow?

What lakes in Yunnan? *Ans.* Tienchi Lake (滇池) Wosien

Lake (撫仙), and Urhhai Lake (洱海).

How many prefectures does Yunnan contain? *Ans.*

Fourteen.

What is the capital of Yunnan?

On what lake is it?

What is the principal trading port in Yunnan? *Ans.* Mengtze

(蒙自).

## Lesson XL.

### KUICHOU.

What large province north of Kuichou?

What province south? East? West?

What is the chief river in this province? *Ans.* Wu River

(烏江).

Into what large river does it flow?

Into how many prefectures is Kuichou divided? *Ans.*

Twelve.

What is the capital of Kuichou?

What prefectural cities on or near the Wu River?

THE PREFECTURES AND SUBPREFECTURES OF  
THE SOUTHERN PROVINCES.

KUANGTUNG PROVINCE.

*Prefectures.*

Kuangchou fu  
Shaochou fu  
Huichou fu  
Chaochou fu  
Chaoking fu  
Kaochou fu  
Lienchou fu  
Leichou fu  
Kiungchou fu

廣州府  
韶州府  
惠州府  
潮州府  
肇慶府  
高州府  
廉州府  
雷州府  
瓊州府

*Prefectural cities.*

Kuangchou  
Shaochou  
Huichou  
Chaochou  
Chaoking  
Kaochou  
Lienchou  
Leichou  
Kiungchou

*Subprefectures.*

Lienchou  
Nanhiungchou  
Kiayingchou  
Lotingchou

連州  
南雄州  
嘉應州  
羅定州

*Subprefectural cities.*

Lienchou  
Nanhiung  
Kiaying  
Loting

*Tings.*

Fukang ting  
Lienshan ting  
Yangkiang ting  
Kieshi ting

佛岡廳  
連山廳  
陽江廳  
赤溪廳

*Ting cities.*

Fukang  
Lienshan  
Yangkiang  
Kieshi

## KUANGSI PROVINCE.

*Prefectures.*

Kueilin fu  
 Liuchou fu  
 Kingyuan fu  
 Szeen fu  
 Szecheng fu  
 Pinglo fu  
 Wuchou fu  
 Sinchou fu  
 Nanning fu  
 Taiping fu  
 Chenan fu

桂林府  
 柳州府  
 慶遠府  
 思恩府  
 泗城府  
 平樂府  
 梧州府  
 潯州府  
 南寧府  
 太平府  
 鎮安府

*Prefectural cities.*

Kueilin  
 Liuchou  
 Kingyuan  
 Szeen  
 Szecheng  
 Pinglo  
 Wuchou  
 Sinchou  
 Nanning  
 Taiping  
 Chenan

*Subprefectures.*

Kuishun chou  
 Yülin chou

歸順州  
 鬱林州

*Subprefectural cities.*

Kuishun  
 Yülin

*Ting.*

Pose ting

百色廳

*Ting city.*

Pose

## YUNNAN PROVINCE.

*Prefectures.*

Yunnan fu  
 Tali fu  
 Linan fu  
 Tshuang fu  
 Chengkiang fu  
 Kuangnan fu  
 Shunning fu  
 Kütsing fu

雲南府  
 大理府  
 臨安府  
 楚雄府  
 潞江府  
 廣南府  
 順寧府  
 曲靖府

*Prefectural cities.*

Yunnan  
 Tali  
 Linan  
 Tshuang  
 Chengkiang  
 Kuangnan  
 Shunning  
 Kütsing

*Prefectures.*

Likiang fu	麗江府
P'urh fu	普洱府
Yungchang fu	永昌府
Tungchuan fu	東川府
Chaotung fu	昭通府
Kaihua fu	開化府

*Subprefectures.*

Kuangsi chou	廣西州
Wuting chou	武定州
Yüankiang chou	元江州

*Tings.*

Kingtung ting	景東廳
Menghua ting	蒙化廳
Yungpe ting	永北廳
Chengyüan ting	鎮沅廳
T'engyüe ting	騰越廳

*Prefectures.*

Kueiyang fu	貴陽府
Szechou fu	思州府
Szenan fu	思南府
Chenyüan fu	鎮遠府
Tungjen fu	銅仁府
Liping fu	黎平府
Anshun fu	安順府
Hingyi fu	興義府
Tuyun fu	都勻府
Shitsien fu	石阡府
Tating fu	大定府
Tsunyi fu	遵義府

*Prefectural cities.*

Likiang
P'urh
Yungchang
Tungchuan
Chaotung
Kaihua

*Subprefectural cities.*

Kuangsi
Wuting
Yüankiang

*Ting cities.*

Kingtung
Menghua
Yungpe
Chengyüan
T'engyüe

## KUICHOW PROVINCE.

*Prefectural cities.*

Kueiyang
Szechou
Szenan
Chenyüan
Tungjen
Liping
Anshun
Hingyi
Tuyun
Shitsien
Tating
Tsunyi

<u>Subprefecture.</u>		<u>Subprefectural city.</u>
Pingyüe chou	平越州	Pingyüe
<u>Tings.</u>		<u>Ting cities.</u>
Sungt'ao ting	松桃廳	Sungt'ao
Puan ting	普安廳	Puan
Jenhuai ting	仁懷廳	Jenhuai

## Lesson XLI.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE SOUTHERN PROVINCES.

#### KUANGTUNG.

1.—*Kuangtung* (i.e. Broad East) is the best known province to Europeans, and its capital has been visited by foreign merchants and missionaries for more than two hundred years.

2.—*Coast*.—The coast of Kuangtung is bold and mountainous. Several good harbours are found there.

3.—*The Pearl River* is one of the longest and largest rivers in southern China, and is noted for its numerous branches by which the province is well watered. The Sikiang, or West River, is the largest branch of the Pearl River, rising in the eastern part of Yunnan.

4.—*Productions*.—The principal products are rice, sugar, tobacco, tea, fruits, timber, silk and vegetables. Lead, iron and coal are abundant.

5.—*Hainan* is an island south-east of Kuangtung, separated from the province by the Strait of Hainan. It is 150 miles long and 100 miles broad. It is a prefecture with Kiungchou as its prefectural capital. The interior of the island

is mountainous and well-wooded, and is inhabited by uncivilized mountaineers. The lands along the coast are fertile, producing cocoanuts and other tropical fruits.

6.—*Hongkong* is a small island at the mouth of the Canton River. It is about 11 miles long and 9 miles broad ; its circumference is about 27 miles. Its surface is very hilly, and there is scarcely any ground suitable for cultivation. Hongkong was ceded to England in the year 1841. Victoria is the capital. The harbour of Hongkong is one of the finest and most beautiful in the world.

7.—*Kuangchow*, which is known among the foreigners as Canton (a corruption of Kuangtung), is the largest city in China. It is situated on the north bank of the Pearl River, in lat.  $23^{\circ}$  N., and long.  $113^{\circ}$  E. Yangching, or the “City of Rams,” is another name of Canton.

8.—The walls of the city of Canton are strongly built of sandstone and brick, and they are 20 feet thick and from 25 to 40 feet high, and contain 12 outer gates. Inside the city are found numerous temples and pagodas, public halls, etc., and the streets, numbering more than 600, are comparatively narrow.

9.—Canton is the residence of the Governor-General of Kuangtung and Kuangsi (Liangkuang).

10.—*Intercourse with other countries*.—Arab navigators are said to have visited Canton as early as the 10th century. The Portuguese first came in 1516, a century later the Dutch, and after them the English.

11.—The *chief exports* of Canton are tea and silk.

12.—*Kowloon* is a small but important trading port situated on a small peninsula in the southern part of Canton, just opposite to Hongkong, with which it has a large trade in grain and other provisions.



13.—*Hoihoi* is the port of Kiungehou, in the Island Hainan, opened to trade in 1876. Its chief exports are pigs, fowls and eggs.

14.—*Pakhoi*, situated on the Gulf of Tungking, is the port of the city of Lienchou, and was opened to trade in 1876. Sugar, oil, rice and tea are its principal exports.

15.—*Swatow* is a Treaty port at the mouth of the Han River in the eastern part of Kuangtung. Its exports are sugar, tea and beancake.

16.—*Lappa* is a small island, directly opposite the Inner Harbour of Macao. One of the chief stations of the Chinese Customs of Kuangtung is located here.

17.—*Macao* is a Portuguese Settlement on a rocky peninsula in the southern part of Kuangtung. It had been renowned, long before the arrival of the foreigners, for its safe harbour for junks and small vessels.

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## Lesson XLII.

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### KUANGSI.

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18.—*Kuangsi* (*i.e.* Broad West) is rich in mines of gold, silver and other metals, and they are worked under the superintendence of the government.

19.—The *commercial productions* are cassia, cassia-oil, timber, bamboo-ware, and cinnamon.

20.—*Kueilin* (*i.e.* Cassia Forest), the capital of Kuangsi, stands on the western bank of the Kui River (桂江), a branch of the West River. This city is poorly built, and contains no edifices worthy of notice.

21.—Many parts in Kuangsi are mountainous. The inhabitants of some of the mountainous regions are called Miaotze, and are a semi-barbarous people.

22.—*Wuchou*, which is situated at the junction of the Kui River with the Lung River, is the largest trading town in Kuangsi.

23.—*Lungchou* is a trading town of Kuangsi. It was opened to trade in 1889 and now carries on considerable trade with Tungking.

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## Lesson XLIII.

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### YUNNAN.

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1.—*Yunnan* (Cloudy South), is so called because it lies south of the Yungling or Cloudy Mountains. It is the largest and the most mountainous province of the Southern Provinces.

2.—Yunnan is not inferior to any of the Southern Provinces in regard to mineral treasures; gold, silver, tin and copper are found in various parts of the province.

3.—The people of Yunnan resemble somewhat the Burmese. They are superior to the people of Eastern China in physical condition, but as regards civilization, they are much lower. Both men and women are fond of horsemanship; their costume consists of a pair of drawers, a linen vest, sandals and a straw hat.

4.—The chief exports of Yunnan consist of raw and manufactured silk, tea, copper, carpets, quicksilver, vermilion, drugs, fruits and orpiment.

5.—*Yunnan*, the capital of the province, was partly destroyed in 1834 by an earthquake, which is said to have lasted three days.

6.—*Mengtze*, a district city in the south-eastern part of *Yunnan*, was opened to trade in 1889. It is an important centre for the distribution of goods *viâ* *Tungking*.

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## Lesson XLIV.

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### KUICHOU.

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1.—*Kuichou* (Noble Land) is the poorest of the Eighteen Provinces; its people are ignorant and its productions are scarce.

2.—Its capital, *Kuiyang*, is situated among the mountains. It is the smallest provincial city of the Eighteen Provinces, and its walls are less than three miles in circumference.

3.—*Description of the Miaotze* (苗子).—The Miaotze are the inhabitants of the mountainous regions in *Kuangtung*, *Kuangsi*, *Kuichou* and *Szechuan*. They consist of about one hundred tribes each speaking its own peculiar dialect, and differing from one another in customs and dress.

4.—The Miaotze are very warlike people, so that the different tribes are constantly engaged in war against one another. It is said that a Miaotze carries a sword with him wherever he goes. To keep these semi-barbarous people in order, the Government has placed many military stations at the foot of the mountains which they inhabit.

5.—The Miaotze live in very low and poor huts constructed upon the branches of trees covered with mud,

some even living in caves. The men dress in loose but short garments of cotton and linen, and both sexes wear their hair braided in a tuft on the top of the head, which is never shaven like the Chinese.

6.—They go barefooted, though sandals are sometimes used. Both men and women work in the fields in which they plant wheat and other grains.

7.—Their marriage custom is very simple. When the wedding-day comes, the bride is obliged to walk on foot to the house of her bridegroom, and after making two or three bows to her husband's parents, the whole ceremony is finished.

8.—Their funerals, also, are very simple. When a person dies, no coffin is used, but simply a hole dug in the ground serves for the purpose of the burial.

9.—The Miaotze are exceedingly superstitious people, so that whenever one falls sick, they will say the ghosts are angry with him. Wizards and witches are numerous amongst them.

10.—The chief god which these people worship is called the "White Heavenly Emperor" (白帝天王).





## **THE MIDDLE PROVINCES.**

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**QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.**

---

**DESCRIPTION OF THE PROVINCES.**



## Lesson XLV.

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### THE MIDDLE PROVINCES.

---

#### *General Questions on the Map.*

---

Which is the smallest section of the Eighteen Provinces?

*Ans.* Hukuang Provinces.

What is this section also called?

How many provinces do the Hukuang Provinces contain?

What are their names?

What provinces north of the Middle Provinces?

What two south?

How are the Middle Provinces bounded on the east? West?

What large lake between Hupei and Hunan?

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## Lesson XLVI.

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### HUPEI.

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What two provinces north of Hupei?

What two south?

What two provinces east?

What two large provinces west?

Which is the largest river in Hupei?

What important branch of the Yangtze River in Hupei?

Where does the Han River rise?

What important lakes are there in Hupei? *Ans.* Ax Lake

(斧頭湖), Millet Lake (梁子湖), Cow Lake (牛湖),

Red Horse Lake (紅馬湖).



How many prefectures does Hupei contain? *Ans.* Ten.

What three prefectural cities on the Han River?

What three large cities are situated at the junction of the Han River with the Yangtze?

What trading port in the western part of Hupei on the Yangtze?

What large city on the Yangtze east of Yichang?

What large city on the Yangtze east of Wuchang?

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## Lesson XLVII.

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### HUNAN.

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How is Hunan bounded on the north?

How is it bounded on the south?

What province east of Hunan? West?

What large lake in the northern part of Hunan?

What is the outlet of this lake?

What are the chief rivers in Hunan? *Ans.* Siang Kiang and Tze Kiang (湘江, 資江.)

Into what do they flow?

What river from the west flows into the Tungting Lake? Yüan Kiang (沅江).

What river in the northern part of Hunan? *Ans.* Li Shui (澧水).

How is Hunan divided? *Ans.* Into nine prefectures, four sub-prefectures and four tings.

What is the capital of Hunan?

On what river is it situated ?

What prefectural city on the Yangtze River near the Tungting Lake ?

What two prefectural cities on the Yüan River ?

What three large cities on the Siang River ?

What prefectural city on the Tze Kiang ?

What high mountain in the Hengchou Prefecture? *Ans.*  
Mount Heng Shan.

## PREFECTURES AND PREFECTURAL CITIES OF THE MIDDLE PROVINCES.

### HUPEI PROVINCE.

#### *Prefectures.*

Wuchang fu  
Hangyang fu  
Anlo fu  
Siangyang fu  
Yünyang fu  
Tean fu  
Huangchou fu  
Kingchou fu  
Yichang fu  
Shinan fu

武昌府  
漢陽府  
安陸府  
襄陽府  
鄖陽府  
德安府  
黃州府  
荊州府  
宜昌府  
施南府

#### *Prefectural cities.*

Wuchang  
Hangyang  
Anlo  
Siangyang  
Yünyang  
Tean  
Huangchou  
Kingchou  
Yichang  
Shinan

#### *Subprefecture.*

Kingmen chou

荊門州

#### *Subprefectural city.*

Kingmen

## HUNAN PROVINCE.

*Prefectures.*

Changsha fu  
Yochou fu  
Paoking fu  
Hengchou  
Changte fu  
Chenchou fu  
Yüanchou fu  
Yungshun fu  
Yungchou fu

長沙府  
岳州府  
寶慶府  
衡州府  
常德府  
辰州府  
沅州府  
永順府  
永州府

*Prefectural cities.*

Changsha  
Yochou  
Paoking  
Hengchou  
Changte  
Chenchou  
Yüanchou  
Yungshun  
Yungchou

*Subprefectures.*

Lichou  
Kuiyang chou  
Tsingchou  
Chenchou

澧州  
桂陽州  
靖州  
郴州

*Subprefectural cities.*

Lichou  
Kuiyang  
Tsingchou  
Chenchou

*Tings.*

Fenghuang ting  
Yungsui ting  
Kienchou ting  
Huangchou ting

鳳凰廳  
永綏廳  
乾州廳  
晃州廳

*Ting cities.*

Fenghuang  
Yungsui  
Kienchou  
Huangchou

## Lesson XLVIII.

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### DESCRIPTION OF THE MIDDLE PROVINCES.

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1.—*Hukuang Province*.—The middle provinces of Hupei and Hunan were formerly one province under the name of Hukuang (湖廣), that is, “the region of lakes.”

2.—*Hupei* (north of the lake), is so called because it lies north of the Tungting Lake.

3.—Hupei is smaller than Hunan. Its surface is mountainous except in the south-eastern part, where there is a large plain.

4.—*The Three Cities*.—At the junction of the Han with the Yangtze River are situated three cities, namely, Wuchang, Hangyang and Hankow. These three cities, when taken together, are generally considered as the largest city in the Empire and the greatest trading port in Central China.

5.—*Wuchang*, is the residence of the Governor-General of the Hukuang and other provincial officers.

6.—*Hankow*.—The Port Hankow is 600 miles from Shanghai, and was opened to foreign trade in 1861. The Foreign Settlement is at the east end of the native city. Tea is the staple export.

7.—*Yichang*, is another Treaty Port in Hupei opened in 1887, about 395 miles above Hankow. Native opium is largely grown in the neighbourhood.

8.—*Shashi* (沙市), 88 miles east of Yichang, is a town of immense junk trade.

9.—*Hunan* (south of the lake), is drained by its four chief rivers, whose basins comprise nearly the whole province. Its soil is very fertile.

10.—Tea and coal are the main exports of Hunan ; besides, there are ground nuts, tung oils, hemp, tobacco, rice, coarse paper, etc.

11.—*Changsha*, the capital of Hunan, is, historically, one of the most interesting cities in Central China. The festival of the Dragon Boats, which takes place on the fifth day of the fifth moon, originated in this city.



# **THE WESTERN PROVINCES.**

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**QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.**

---

**DESCRIPTION OF THE PROVINCES.**



## Lesson XLIX.

---

### THE WESTERN PROVINCES.

---

#### *General Questions on Map.*

---

What is this section called ?

How many provinces does it contain ?

What are they called ?

By what is the Western Provinces bounded on the north ?  
South ? East ? West ?

Which is the largest of the Western Provinces ?

What artificial boundary has the Western Provinces on the  
North ?

---

## Lesson L.

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### SHENSI.

---

What country north of Shensi ?

What large province west of Shensi ?

What two provinces south ?

What two east ?

What large river runs between Shensi and Shansi ?

What river runs through the middle of Shensi ? *Ans.* Wei  
(渭河).

Into what large river does it flow ?

What long river in the southern part of Shensi ? *Ans.* Han  
River.



What river north of the Wei? *Ans.* Lo River (洛河).

Into how many prefectures is Shensi divided? *Ans.*  
Seven.

What is the capital of Shensi?

On what water is it?

What large city near the Great Wall?

What two prefectural cities on the Han River?

What prefectural city on the Lo River, near its mouth?

---

## Lesson LI.

---

### KANSU.

---

What is this province called?

What country north of Kansu?

What two provinces south?

What province east?

What territory west?

What large river in the northern part of Kansu?

What branch of the Yellow River is the chief river in Kansu?

*Ans.* T'ao River (洮河).

What is the capital of Kansu?

On what river is it?

How many prefectures does Kansu contain? *Ans.* Eight.

## Lesson LII.

### SZECHUAN.

How is Szechuan bounded on the north?

What two provinces south?

What two east?

What country west of Szechuan?

What mountains between Szechuan and Tibet? *Ans.*  
Yungling.

What large river runs through the southern part of Szechuan?

What are the four important rivers in Szechuan? *Ans.*

Kialing (嘉陵), T'ö (沱), Min (岷) and Yalung (鴉龍).  
Into what do they flow?

Into how many prefectures is Szechuan divided? *Ans.* Twelve.

What is the capital of Szechuan?

On what river does it stand?

What trading port in Szechuan on the Yangtze River? *Ans.*  
Chungking.

What other cities in Szechuan on the Yangtze River?

### PREFECTURES AND SUBPREFECTURES OF THE WESTERN PROVINCES.

#### SHENSI PROVINCE.

<i>Prefectures.</i>		<i>Prefectural cities.</i>
Sian fu	西安府	Sian
Tungchou fu	同州府	Tungchou
Fengsiang fu	鳳翔府	Fengsiang
Hanchung fu	漢中府	Hanchung
Hingan fu	興安府	Hingan
Yenan fu	延安府	Yenan
Yülin fu	榆林府	Yülin

*Subprefectures.**Subprefectural cities.*

Shangchou  
Kienchou  
Pinchou  
Fuchou  
Suite chou

商州  
乾州  
邠州  
鄜州  
綏德州

Shangchou  
Kienchou  
Pinchou  
Fuchou  
Suite

## KANSU PROVINCE.

*Prefectures.**Prefectural cities.*

Lanchou fu  
Pingliang fu  
Kungch'ang fu  
Kinyang fu  
Ninghia fu  
Sining fu  
Liangchou fu  
Kanchou fu

蘭州府  
平涼府  
鞏昌府  
慶陽府  
寧夏府  
西寧府  
涼州府  
甘州府

Lanchou  
Pingliang  
Kungch'ang  
Kinyang  
Ninghia  
Sining  
Liangchou  
Kanchou

*Subprefectures.**Subprefectural cities.*

Kingchou  
Kiachou  
Ts'inchou  
Suchou  
Ansi chou  
Küyuan chou

涇州  
階州  
秦州  
肅州  
安西州  
固原州

Kingchou  
Kiachou  
Ts'inchou  
Suchou  
Ansi  
Küyuan

## SZECHUAN PROVINCE.

*Prefectures.*

Chengtü fu  
 Ningyüan fu  
 Paoning fu  
 Shungking fu  
 Süchou fu  
 Chungking fu  
 Kuichou fu  
 Suiting fu  
 Lungan fu  
 T'ungch'uan fu  
 Kiating fu  
 Yachou fu

成都府  
 寧遠府  
 保寧府  
 順慶府  
 敘州府  
 重慶府  
 夔州府  
 綏定府  
 龍安府  
 潼川府  
 嘉定府  
 雅州府

*Prefectural cities.*

Chengtü  
 Ningyüan  
 Paoning  
 Shungking  
 Süchou  
 Chungking  
 Kuichou  
 Suiting  
 Lungan  
 T'ungch'uan  
 Kiating  
 Yachou

*Subprefectures.*

Tzechou  
 Mienchou  
 Maochou  
 Siyang chou  
 Chungchou  
 Meichou  
 Kiungchou  
 Luchou

資州  
 縣州  
 茂州  
 西陽州  
 忠州  
 眉州  
 邛州  
 瀘州

*Subprefectural cities.*

Tzechou  
 Mienchou  
 Maochou  
 Siyang  
 Chungchou  
 Meichou  
 Kiungchou  
 Luchou

*Tings.*

Süyung ting  
 Tsa ku ting  
 Sunghan ting

敘永廳  
 石柱廳  
 松潘廳

*Ting cities.*

Süyung  
 Tsa ku  
 Sunghan

## Lesson LIII.

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### DESCRIPTION OF THE WESTERN PROVINCES.

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#### SHENSI, KANSU AND SZECHUAN.

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1.—*Shensi*.—(*i.e.*, The Western Pass) was one of the early settled provinces of China. It was originally combined with Kansu, forming one province.

2.—*The Basin of the Wei River*, one of the branches of the Yellow River, consists of the most fertile portion of this province, crops of sorghum, millet, maize, barley, groundnuts, cotton, hemp, etc., being largely raised.

3.—*Sian*, the provincial city of Shensi, is the most important city in North-Western China and ranks next to Peking in size and population.

4.—*Sian*, which has more than once been the capital of China, is famous for its ancient monuments. The most notable are the Nestorian Tablet and the stone colossus of Buddha, the largest in China.

5.—The chief *exports* of Shensi are rhubarb, musk, wax, lead and coal.

6.—A large number of horses, sheep, goats, and cattle are yearly raised for food and service, and in the northern part of Shensi wild animals are quite numerous.

7.—*Kansu*.—(*i.e.*, Voluntary Reverence) derives its name from the two first characters of its two large cities Kanchou and Suchou.

8.—Since the reign of the Emperor Kienlung its borders have been greatly enlarged by the addition of Sinkiang. Kansu is therefore the largest province now in China.

9.—The climate of Kansu is damp during most of the year ; snow and hail fall even in May.

10.—*Szechuan* (Four Streams), is called after the four chief streams found in the province.

11.—It was the largest of the Eighteen Provinces before Kansu was extended across the desert, and is one of the richest, being favoured by navigable rivers, high mountains, and natural and agricultural productions.

12.—The principal productions of Szechuan are wheat, barley, maize, groundnuts, sorghum, sweet potato, tobacco, sugar, hemp, cotton, silk, salt, opium, musk, croton (tung) oil, gentian, rhubarb, wax, musk, coal, spelter, copper and iron are found among the mountains.

13.—*Chengtu*, the capital of Szechuan, lies on the River Min, in the largest plain in the province. It has been celebrated from the earliest days, as it was the capital of Liu Bay (劉備), one of the princes of the Three Kingdoms.

14.—*Chungking*, opened as a Treaty Port in 1891, is the centre of a great trade in Western China, and is 725 miles from Hankow.

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